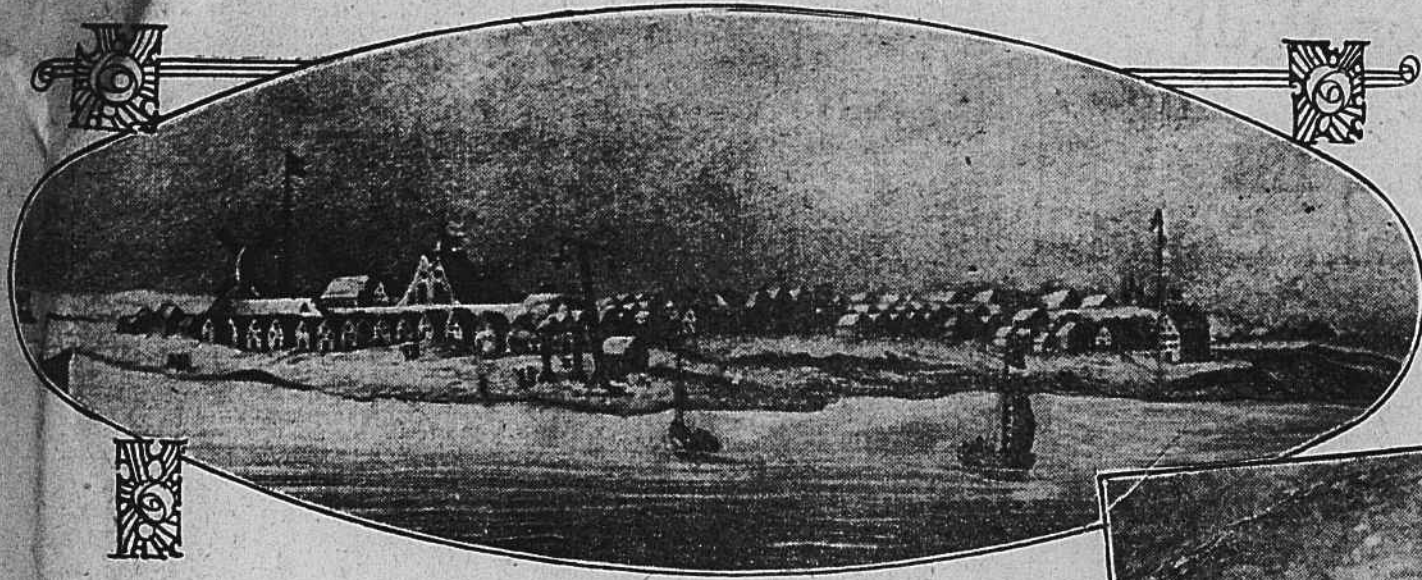


How The Tallest Town In The World Was Built

Dutch Trading Post of New Amsterdam, Which Was Given Its First Charter Just 300 Years Ago, May Soon Outstrip London as the World's Metropolis.

5,646,966 Souls
"Nurtured" Upon
the Bosom of
Great City at the
Present Time



London has the distinction of being the largest city in the world, but America claims the distinction of having the tallest of them all and time will doubtless make New York the metropolis of the world.

The growth of New York City is without a parallel in the history of the world. It was only 300 years ago last October 11 that the first charter to trade there was given to a group of Dutchmen.

The name of New Netherlands was given to the region and the Dutch crossed the sea to lay the foundations for the highest-priced piece of land in the world. They bought Manhattan Island for a few cents in beads. They could not buy a square foot now for the price they paid for the entire island.

Its real estate value growth is without an equal in the history of the world. The city in reality extends into Connecticut and New Jersey. If it were not for our American custom of cutting off city boundaries with State lines New York even now would be a rival of London for size.

The old New York was a quaint city of quaint people. They at first traded with the Indians and lived on terms of friendship with them. They would not permit of any interference with their plans on the part of the Indians, however. The Indians had to be good or suffer the consequences. The Dutch did not wish to shoot the savages. They would rather trade with them. For the most part they lived with them in peace.

The purchase of Manhattan Island is an example of the wish of the Dutch to make friends with the Indians. They could have driven the Indians out, but preferred to live at peace. That spirit has prevailed in all the Dutch settlements. In the East Indies, where the Dutch have colonial possessions, they get along much the same as they got along with the Indians of New York.

Various dates of the founding of New Amsterdam, as the Dutch originally called New York, have been assigned in the histories. The confusion has grown out of the difference of grants to various companies. The original grant was made in 1614, as has already been said, but the grant to the West India Company was not given until the year 1621. This company established its first fort in 1623. Soon after the Dutch began to import farmers. They intended to make the place a trading post primarily, but the next in importance they wished to raise their own grain.

Peter Minuit was Governor of New Amsterdam when the Manhattan Island purchase was made. It was an ideal spot for a colony. Surrounded by rivers it could be defended from Indian attack, should the Indians be disposed to fight. But jealous traders had Minuit recalled.

Peter Stuyvesant was the most picturesque Governor of New Amsterdam and New Netherlands. He was appointed in 1646 and ruled for twenty years. He built a stockade along the northern part of Manhattan Island to protect it from Indians. Indians sometimes under the influence of white whisky were likely to commit depredations, and

UPPER LEFT—New Amsterdam, now New York. **Upper right**—Woolworth Building in New York. **Center**—At work on a skyscraper. **Below**—New York Central Terminal.

that was the reason for the stockade. **ENGLISH TAKE POSSESSION OF NEW AMSTERDAM.**

But the Dutch were not destined to rule in New Netherlands for long. England and Holland had difficulties and the King of England gave New Netherlands to his brother, the Duke of York. All the Duke had to do to make his title good was to ride across to the colony and grab it. The Duke did it with a right good will. He found the Dutch ready to surrender. They did not mind being under English rule a hundred years later when they joined with the rest of the colonials in their American Revolution.

From the small trading post beginning 300 years ago New York has grown to a mighty city. The commerce that was New Amsterdam's is now New York's.

Here are a list of statistics showing the greatness of America's great city, as written by New York impersonated:

Today I nurture upon my broad bosom some 5,646,966 souls. Every thirty days I add 17,000 to the number. Every four minutes a new soul is born to me; every seven minutes some other soul, surfeited of life, passes out; every ten minutes

two souls mate. And for these I rear a new building every forty minutes—a building worth \$13,621, for every year I add \$183,950,000 to the assessed value of my houses.

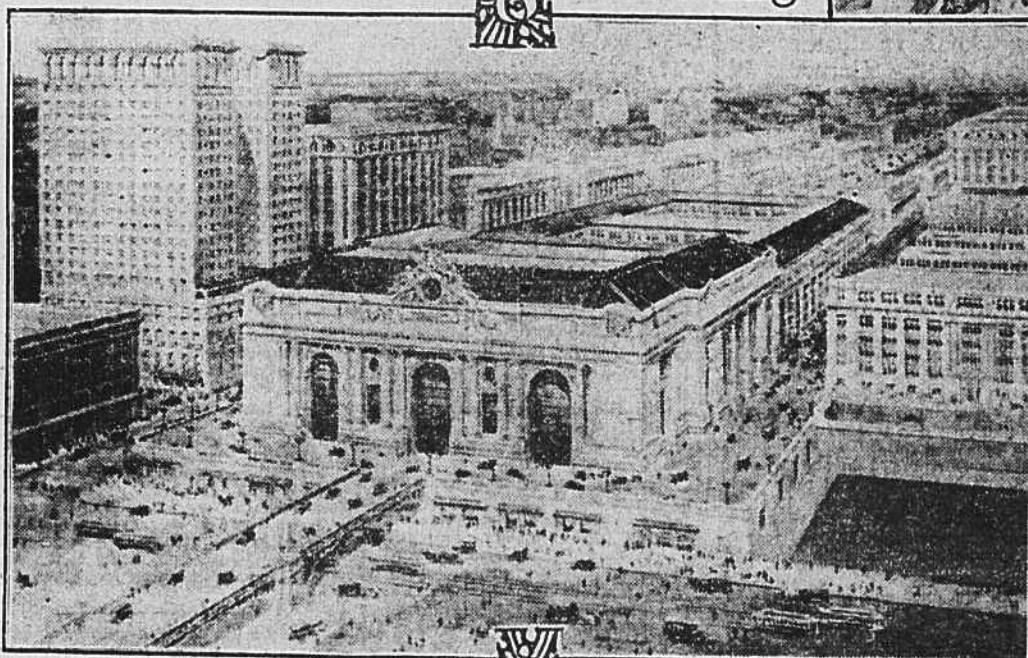
Our British sister London of the county has but 4,518,191 souls she may rightly call her own. Her claim is made by taking other places to herself as far away as distant villages in New Jersey, which I may never take.

Hear now whilst I sing of other things than souls; other things wherein I am indeed greater than even wondrous London, once greatest in all things, even as once was Rome.

I am the richest city in all the world. My real estate is assessed at \$7,800,180,532—it is worth \$10,000,000,000! It is more than the assessed valuation of all the States west of the Mississippi River! It increases at the rate of \$341 each minute. Of this I own myself \$1,415,000,000 in lands and buildings—\$3260 for every soul who dwells with me. I own \$40,000,000 in fire engines and automobiles and carts and horses.

For my schools alone I have invested \$112,245,000 alone. My city buildings are worth \$21,000,000; my libraries, museums and art galleries \$26,000,000 more. For houses for charity I have expended \$28,000,000. And for hospitals I have put forth \$13,000,000. Consider my wondrous parks, according to the tax gatherer worth \$448,000,000.

Many are the evidences that I am the richest city in the world. Below Fourteenth street is paid more than one-quarter of all the income tax collected within the borders of the United States. That section of my domain pays \$7,950,070 of the \$28,-



000,000 collected for the entire land of ours.

I am the mighty sea port of all the world. London is behind me now. My trade with foreign lands is \$1,793,690,123. Ships that total in tons 27,222,903 cast anchor within my all-enclosing waters every year. Sister London, long my better as to things of the sea, is \$2,000,000 less in money and 50,000 in tons—now.

GREATEST FACTORY CITY OF WORLD.

I am the greatest factory city in all the world. Within my limits tell 2,162,483 persons, all engaged in gainful occupation. Of these, 588,198 are women and girls. More than 45 per cent of all my people earn a daily wage. These toilers produce one-tenth of all the manufactured products of the United States.

I make more than half the clothing worn by the men and women of all the land. My manufactured products reach the staggering total of

\$2,029,697,576 each year.

Now I am fair to sing of transportation: I have the two greatest railway terminals in the world, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania. The one cost \$180,000,000; the other, \$118,000,000. Both are built for all time. Between them 130,000 passengers may be accommodated, with 1,133 trains each day.

I send out and receive each year 5,000 ships and 2,000,000 passengers—the whole population of Berlin or Vienna! From 80 per cent of all the cities of the land the traveler may journey to my gates without a change of cars. Each day 100,000 strangers enter my gates.

I boast of 215 hotels of more than fifty rooms each. They cost \$175,000,000. Every day 150,000 is spent to run them, or \$55,000,000 a year. Within their walls are 58,000 rooms and 42,000 men and maids attend to the wants of the sojourners therein.

I am the healthiest, and in this

the happiest, city in the world. Three more souls in each thousand die in Berlin every year than in my city; one more in Paris. Sister London is like me, but more souls are born to me than to her. My births each year exceed my deaths by 63,000 souls, but London's, for all the greater numbers that she claims, count barely 50,000 more.

I have 149 theaters of the first class and some 400 of lesser degree. More than 250,000 persons every day and night enter these temples of amusement. I spend \$250,000,000 each year for entertainment of this kind.

I have pride in my banks, with their daily clearings of \$340,810,728. I delight in my automobiles, of which more than 100,000 run within the limits of my streets.

Opening Alaska Coal Lands.

The Alaska coal land leasing law is designed to throw open to a system of leases under competitive bidding the immense coal resources of Alaska, tied up the last eight years, and pending claims will be adjudicated within a year.

The Bering River, Matanuska, and Nenana coal fields will be the first surveyed, the government retaining 5,120 acres in the Bering and 7,680 acres in the Matanuska fields and one-half of all other coal areas. To prevent monopoly or other emergencies the government reserved the right to mine coal for the benefit of the army and navy or for the operation of the government railroads in Alaska.

Leases will be made in blocks of forty acres or multiples of that amount not exceeding 2,500 acres altogether in any one lease, and to run not more than fifty years. Present coal land claimants may relinquish many rights to patent under the old law, payments being refunded.

Royalties paid by lessees must be at least two cents a ton with a maximum unrestricted. Proceeds from leases will be usable only to reimburse the government for building the Alaskan Railway.

"This is the end of the eight-year struggle," Secretary Lane says. "Eight years ago, the coal lands in Alaska were locked up. In that time Alaska has been declining. Now the coal is to be opened to the world under conditions that will prevent monopoly and, I trust, insure development."

"The enactment of the bill is an achievement of which Congress may be proud, for it was brought about without bitterness and without partisanship. It is a real victory for a sensible and antimonopoly policy."

WHISKY CONTAINS 50 PER CENT ALCOHOL.

Gaugers sometimes become careless and a distillery may be turning out whisky 101 per cent proof, which may be paying a tax on the basis of only 100 per cent proof. In the case of a great distillery, turning out 50,000 gallons a day, this is a large item. The suspected whisky is then sampled at the distillery, sent to the testing laboratory here and an analysis is made.

UNITED STATES

There is one legally authorized distillery which will not pay a cent of revenue. It is the one run in connection with the experimental laboratory of the Internal Revenue Service on the top floor of the Treasury Building. Here government chemists distill real 100 per cent proof whisky which would be pronounced excellent, with proper aging, at any bar. It is in this way that the experts qualify as practical distillers and, incidentally, prepare tables of valuable data.

OPERATES ONLY DISTILLERY IN THE COUNTRY WHICH ESCAPES PAYING INTERNAL REVENUE

Up to four years ago the internal revenue chemists found great difficulty in bringing about convictions in cases of illegally manufactured whisky, simply because they were unable to qualify as experts in practical distilling. Case after case was lost because of it. Then it was decided to install a real distillery.

This distillery occupies one corner of the chemical laboratory of the service. Corn or rye, ground to the proper degree of fineness, is placed in a big mash-tub and cooked like

breakfast food. Then malt is added and the mash is formed, which is then taken out and allowed to cool in tubs.

After a few days the mash, being properly fermented, is placed back in the still and boiled again. From the alcohol in it a vapor arises, which passes through a "worm," where it is cooled, and the raw, white whisky, fully up to the basic government standard, issues in a tiny stream. It has a capacity of several gallons of whisky a day.

At first the whisky was only 90 per cent proof, which is the technical expression for 40 per cent alcohol. This was due to the fact that the condensing apparatus was defective, allowing the passage of too much water vapor, which lessened the strength of the liquor. The condenser was lengthened and the water element curtailed to a great extent, with the result that the whisky which came out was up to the mark.

Six chemists are employed in the

laboratory. Much of their work consists in enforcing the old law of 1871, which prohibits the sale of blended whisky under the representation of being a superior brand.

Blending as it is practiced by the unscrupulous intermediaries between the distiller and the consumer, usually takes the form of mixing a barrel of good whisky with a barrel of inferior whisky after both have been taken out of bond and the revenue tax fully paid. Here is where the testing la-

boratory gets in its work. The war against mislabeled blends is backed by the distillers themselves, and the laboratory is furnished by them with a genuine sample of the whisky which is being imposed upon by the blender. A close analysis is made of the misbranded blend and the genuine whisky, and if violation of the law is discovered prosecution follows.

All whisky pays a tax on the basis of \$1.10 per gallon of 100 per cent proof, which means that the